VERATRUM WOODII AGAIN.—I have discovered another locality for this rare plant, being the rocky banks of Long Creek, ("Stony Hollow"), in Desbroines Co., Iowa, about 8 miles north of Burlington. I have but one specimen and a close search did not reveal any other.—

H. N. PATTERSON.

SCUTIA FERREA, Brongn., more properly named *Condalia ferrea* by Grisebach, was collected in Florida, perhaps for the first time, by Dr. A. P. Garber, in May and July, 1877, in flower, and later sparingly in fruit. The plant which has passed for this in Chapman's Flora and in several collections, which was collected on Key West long ago by Blodgett and recently by Dr. Palmer, also by Dr. Garber at Miami, etc., is

REYNOSIA LATIFOLIA, Griseb. Cat. Cub. 33, a peculiar genus, characterized by a very thin-shelled baccate drupe, filled by a large seed with ruminated albumen. As this plant inhabits the Bahamas and Danish Islands as well as Cuba and Florida, it is probable that it has some earlier names. Without much doubt it is *Rhamnus lævigatus* of Vahl's Symbolæ (*Ceanothus lævigatus*. DC.), from St. Croix, West. Yet Baron Eggers, in his Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands, and in his paper on the genus *Reynosia*, does not adduce this synonym, nor indeed does he otherwise dispose of it. This genus is an interesting addition to our flora, which we have had in hand for a long time without knowing it.—A. GRAY.

AGARICUS MORGANI, Peck. I am this season finding elegant specimens of this remarkable Agaric, which was described in the March number of the BOTANICAL GAZETTE. One plant measures 11 inches across the pileus and is 8½ inches high; the bulbous base of the stipe is 2 inches in diameter tapering upward to one inch; the heavy movable ring is situated above the middle of the stipe. It is a much heavier and stouter plant than *A. procerus*, Scop., though not as tall. It is stouter than any of the *Amanitas* and with a much greater expanse of pileus. It reminds me somewhat of *A. maximus*, Fr., though with a much longer stipe and a more regular pileus. I am disposed to claim that it is the largest Agaric in the world. The remarkable thing about the plant, however, and the feature by which it differs from all other *Agarics* and by which it is readily recognized is its

green spores. When first caught on white paper, the spores of mature specimens are a beautiful bright green; they soon change, however, to a dull green. I observe this year the spores of immature specimens to be greenish-yellow with scarcely a preceptible tinge of green. I find this Agaric during the last of August and first week or two of September after continued rains: it grows in open grassy places on rich soil. I would like to ascertain its distribution and would be pleased to receive notes from botanists who may meet with it. I should think it might be found in Kentucky and Indiana.—A. P. MORGAN, *Dayton*, *O.*

SEEDS OF ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.—I have thought that a few facts in regard to *Erodium cicutarium*, the Alfillerilla or Pinweed of California would be of interest to the readers of the GAZETTE. It is a great pasture plant in California and is very common all over the State. Cattle and horses eat it with avidity, and there is so much nutriment in it that even when dried on the ground so as to form a naturally cured hay, they get fat on it. It is to the seeds, however, that I wish to call attention. They are five in number, each with a long hairy awn, all of them united to an upright stylus. The seeds are hard and have sharp points, sticking with great tenacity into every thing they touch. If, when nearly ripe, the seeds are taken and separated from each other and laid upon the hand, or any other place for that matter, the awns will begin to twist. As the drying goes on, the coil gets tighter and tighter until a close coil for about half the length of the awn is formed. The untwisted end sticks out at right angles. Thus the seeds lie during all the long dry summer, ready when the first rains of autumn come to sprout and take root. When they are wet by the rain, the coiled up awn begins to untwist, and it would appear as if the sharp point of the seed would be forced in the ground by this action. Such I am not positive is the case, but reasoning from analogy it might be said so. We know that the awns of several species of grasses have this habit of twisting and that they are forced into the ground, and the inference is just that the same result takes place with *Erodium*. When we consider the number of seeds produced by each plant, and the provision Nature has made for its dissemination and preservation, it is no wonder that it is so common all over the State.—J. F. JAMES, *Los Angeles*, *Cal.*

TILLANDSIAS UNDER CULTIVATION.—During my trip to Florida last winter I collected a large number of these curious air plants. Arriving home about March first, I put them in my green-house where they have done well, and